Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1880.

An Odd Argument. The founder of the Philadelphia Press and its present editor are engaged in a mutual effort to satisfy each other on the pending question as to whether General Hancock should or should not be elected to the presidency. Colonel Forney started out in support of the affirmative of the issue with the declaration that Hancock had a good title to the place by reason of his having saved the country at Gettysburg. But, says Mr. Smith in response, he is a Democrat, and this political issue is between the two parties. This apparently stout suggestion Colonel Forney parries by declaring that Abraham Lincoln took Stephen A. Douglas to his bosom. The rejoinder is not on its face very conclusive, but Mr. Smith, op. pressed with the knowledge or idea that it will never do to intimate to good Republicans that Abraham Lincoln could ever have have done anything that the Republican party need hesitate to follow him in, responds that Douglas dropped his Democracy when Lincoln embraced him. According to Mr. Smith he became a patriot, and as-by another of his suppositions-a patriot cannot be a Dem-

coln's approval.

It is an odd shape for the argument to take, and Editor Smith seems to have been forced into an indefensible position in a very strong case. Very clearly this is a contest between the Democratic and Republican parties, and any Republican large amounts of money said to have been who votes for Hancock abandons his received by him for the company and apparty, for this occasion at least. And if propriated it to his own use. there are any vital principles dividing | Bishop Simpson was assigned to hold the parties, Mr. Smith may fairly declare the M. E. conferences in Japan and China that no sense of a debt of gratitude to this autumn. Upon his departure for the Gen. Hancock, alone, should suf- East he took with him his wife and fice to take to him the vote of a daughters. Mrs. Simpson was sick when Republican who does not believe in the she started, but it was hoped that she political principles which he avows and would recover sufficiently on the journey will cause to prevail in the government to San Francisco to take the steamer to of the country if he is placed in its Yokohama. Instead of this her health becharge. Such Republicans as have no came worse, and some days after his arrifixed conviction of the wrongfulness of val in California the bishop was obliged Democratic policy, and who are willing | to give up the trip. to trust to a good man of any party to guide the country, are those who will be torney to the deposed McCormick at Pittsaffected by Col. Forney's argument and will let gratitude for Gettysburg and con- McC. to be reappointed that he indignantly tidence in Hancock's personal character control their vote for him.

If the gratitude for Gettysburg which the country owes to Hancock, entitles him to the Republican vote, as Col. Forney seems to insist, we may look for the whole party to come over to him; we know we will look in vain, though the editor of the Press seems to have a secret | munity best qualified to judge. But civil | consul, President Pierce having appointed conviction that they ought to do it, and service reform, which has demanded much him. they should not. It says: "Let these ous administration, doubtless called for tell me what you think of it." Democrats rise above Democracy as the punishment of a man whose position Douglas did in the last noble hours of could not deaden his love and admiration his life; let them stand by the public for the great soldier." Which is Grant. honor as Douglas did in its crisis, and we will welcome their co-operation as Lincoln welcomed that of Douglas." Which, if it means anything in connection with this argument, means that if Hancock was as good a patriot as Douglas, the Republican party might Garfield, though not over the superlative patriot, Lincoln, as we gather from the subsequent argument of the Press. If it means to say this, it yields the question, since very few people will hesitate to say that Hancock "stood by the public honor" as stoutly as ever in the muddy Schuylkill at South street Douglas did, and certainly with a bridge, last night. greater net result in the decisive vic. tory of Gettysburg. He is worthy of every honor that Douglas could claim, including Lincoln's trust and Republican confidence. And there is no gainsaying that the party is put in a very awkward position in opposing him; a fact that is demonstrated every time its organs attempt to show why they do it. They had better quit trying to explain what they find so much trouble to make clear.

MAYOR MACGONIGLE's veto of the \$15,000 loan ordinance is strictly in accord with the policy laid down by him at the outset of his official career, adhered to in his treatment of questions of municipal administration, and so emphatically endorsed by the people of the city. He could not consistently do otherwise than refuse his assent to the creation of a loan which the finance committee had advised him would run the city debt beyond the constitutional limit and which was made to pay debts created in direct violation of law. It is a very embarrassing position, no doubt, in which the city is placed by this state of affairs, but the mayor is not responsible for it and he is not disposed to stultify himself and his past record by untangling the knot which shiftlessness and recklessness of heedless legislators has twisted. He wisely refers the responsibility for undoing it to those who brought it about.

In recently noticing Col. Breckinridge's masterly argument on the power of courts to disbar, as a punishment for contempt, in the case of R. W. Woolley, of Louisville, Ky., the INTELLIGENCER stated that the court had discharged its own rule. This was essentially true so far as it related to the rule to disbar : but the court held Counsellor Woolley to answer for contempt and fined him \$30, the limits of its statutory power to punish for contempt. The case will be found reported in 11 Bush (Ky.) reports, and though it will be seen that the court maintained that an attorney could demonstrate his unfitness to practice by committing contempt, it refrained, like Judge Hall in the Greevy case, from the exercise of its claimed power, and most painfully manifested its lack of confidence in its own judgment.

GEN. HANCOCK meets the question that has arisen over his attitude in 1876-'77 toward the disputed electoral quescation received from him at that time. Sherman is in the best position to prove this way she was scalded to death.

its authenticity. If he can and will do so, it will only enhance Gen. Hancock's standing in the affection of his party by showing that he was willing to lead where conscience pointed and where his party would have readily followed him.

PERSONAL. Mr. E. V. SUTTER, son of the late Gen. Sutter, California gold discoverer, has arrived in Lititz, on a visit to his widowed mother.

water-seldom tea and coffee, and then very weak. He has not touched animal food for fifty years, his fare being fruit, vegetables and grains.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM celebrated his seven tieth birthday in Bridgeport on Monday. Many old citizens were present, and there were speeches and a clam-bake. Congratulatory letters from Mr. Thurlow Weed and others were read.

Judge BLACK sends the following by Sable to the editor of the New York World I am not the author of General Hancock's

printed. Senator Don CAMERON's health is so much undermined as to cause his friends serious apprehension, and only an entire abstinence from all excitement or mental strain, he is advised, will assure his restorocrat, he proves that Douglas ceased to ation. He is under the care of a physician and has dropped everything but attention be one and so became eligible to Mr. Linto his nervous condition.

Col. Simon B. Kase, spiritualist, contractor, etc., used to be president of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre railroad. The corporation has begun proceedings in equity against him to recover

Jos. S. Cook, assistant U. S. district atburgh, so takes to heart the failure of resigns the position from which he no doubt would have been removed in a few days. In his letter to Devens he says: "I had hoped in the interest of General Garfield that Hon. H. H. McCormick would be reappointed. His able and upright discharge of official duty has been abundantly certified by those in this comand worked such wonders in this marvel- the n

STATE ITEMS.

Meadville counts 8,806 population, but Titusville will not credit it. Jefferson Herise, flagman at Black Dan's cut near Easton has been cut to pieces on

the railroad. Titusville had a half hour riot on the be expected to support him over 5th of July, between the town roughs and the countrymen.

> Little Harry Sampsel, of Easton, playing by the riverside, was horrified to find his missing father's dead body floating in the

> Henry Stinger, eight years old, of 1,307 Groves street, Philadelphia, was drowned

Shindle Goben Young, a private telegraph operator at Sunbury, went to Danville with the firemen and his dead body has been found in the river with marks of

foul play on it. Though Mrs. Wolfgang Hoffman, Somerset county, was found dead in her cellar, hanged by the neck, suspicious peo-ple think that her husband killed her for

The Cedar Dale Valley woolen carpet yarn mills of David Hey, on Cresheim creek, Chestnut Hill, was destroyed by tion of Forney to the United States Senate fire at half-past ten o'clock yesterday

morning. Loss, \$25,000. London, July 7, 1880. J. S. BLACK. Hudson Vanetten, a wealthy farmer, residing near Milford, was found dead in the public highway near his home. He committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He is supposed to have been intoxicated when he committed the

John Dorff, jr., 24 years old, a gilder, residing at 48 Elwood lane, near Rising Sun village, was run over and killed whlle walking on the Pennsylvania railroad near the Reading railroad crossing at Nice-

Geo. Stillenck of Allegheny, lost his reason by the death of his wife. On Monday he became very violent, drove his brother from the house and chased him through the street with stones. In turn he was pursued by officers, who took him to the lock-up. While he was in the cell he repeatedly dashed his head against the walls, and death resulted from injuries

Col. Israel Painter, the famous Westmoreland county Democrat, some two weeks ago while carrying a small vial filled with some poisonous substance, slipped and fell, breaking the bottle in his hand, and severing the palmel artery. The wound bled profusely for a time, and was with difficulty checked. Nothing of a serious character was apprehended at first, but a portion of the contents of the vial entered the wound, poisoned the blood, and caused his death last Sunday.

The daughter of David Paddock, a wellto-do farmer in Pike county, has eloped with a hired man named Andrew Robbins. Miss Paddock is a pretty young lady, refined and well educated, and no reason for her escapade can be assigned. Robbins is a steady young man, who has worked several years for Mr. Paddock, and it is believed that the couple, fearing their mar-riage would be prevented by the lady's father, eloped and were married. Mr. Robbins hired a horse and carriage, drove to Mr. Paddock's house, and after dark procured a ladder, placed it against his sweetheart's window, and after securing all her valuables they fied.

Mrs. Cora Walker, of New York, on a tion in a soldierly and at the same time statesman-like way, by authorizing Gen. visit to Poughkeepsie, went into her hostatesman-like way, by authorizing Gen. Sherman to make public any communi-tub she threw her hand around for cation received from him at that time. support, when she accidentally struck Manifestly, if any such letter was writtened to hot water faucet and turned it on full ten at that time by Hancock, as alleged, head, and fell back in the tub, the stream promising to obey Mr. Tilden as presi- of hot water pouring on her till all the hot dent, if so declared by Congress, Gen. stopped up the outlet in the tub, and in water was out of the boiler. Her clothing

FURNEY AND BUCHANAN.

ces of Wheatland and 1856. Washington Correspondence of Pittsburgh

John W. Forney was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1856, the year Buchanan was elected president. The state was considered close. Mr. Buchanan had not the benefit of military glory to stir the people into a high pitch of enthusiasm; he had nothing but the cold civil record of one who in high places had stood up without reproach in the fearless discharge of A. BRONSON ALCOTT drinks nothing but his duty. He had been in the Senate, in the cabinet, minister to Russia and to England. His growth had been gradual. As he stood the candidate of the Democratic party for president, he was a magnificent specimen of the American citizen, whose morals, education and experience fitted him for the high place to which he aspired—the peaceful executive over forty millions of people, and at the same time the humble and law-abiding citizen, without hereditary rank or title, owing no allegiance to any prince or potentate on earth, except the sovereign people.

The October election over, then came the settling down for distribution of the offices. Everybody thought much was due to Forletters or orders concerning Louisiana. I ney for his exertions in carrying Pennsyl-knew nothing of them until they were vania. November brought the official anouncement that Buchanan was to be the President, and then the struggle commenced. Maj. David Lynch of Pittsburgh, an old friend of Buchanan's, went to Lancaster and stayed with Buchanan for several weeks. It was during Lynch's visit to Buchanan that the Forney trouble began. Lynch related the circumstances to a friend in Washington shortly before

When Forney went up to Lancaster the first time after the November election, Mr. Buchanan said to him: "Well, now. Mr. Forney, the election is over, and I suppose you have settled in your own mind what I can do for you.

"Sir," said Forney, "there is just one thing I want, and that is to be the editor of the organ" (then the National Intelli-

Buchanan seemed embarrassed for a few seconds, and replied: "Forney, I cannot give you that; I have already made up my mind to give it to Mr. Appleton. Appleton had been Mr. Buchanan's secretary whilst abroad, and the naming of him as the editor of the organ of the administration, which up to that time had been a very important thing, but which from that time out became as nothing, was thought to be a cover to satisfy the demands of a number of southern men who insisted that Forney should not have the place. The refusal of Buchanan to let him have the paper, of course, struck Forney with asshment. "Well, then, Mr. President." said Forney, "I don't want anything." "Mr. Forney," said Buchanan, "I had

the best paying position within my gift, viz. : Consul to Liverpool. "I do not want it," said Forney. "I do not want to be buried alive." Nevertheless the offer had flattered him somewhat. The salary of the Liverpool consulship was made up by the fees of the office, amounting to some \$25,000 per annum, and it had generally been given by the presidents to their closest friends. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, was then the

and have my mind made up to offer you

"Go," said Mr. Buchanan and consider Forney went back to Philadelphia and at the appointed time again appeared in

By this time Buchanan was getting a little uneasy at the situation. He honestly wanted to serve Forney, but found from the moment of his election great difficulty in reconciling other friends to his propose advancement of Forney. The South had sent up protest after protest against him. Toombs and Howell Cobb were bitter on Forney, and they had persuaded old man Bennett to open the columns of the New

York Herald on him. Major Lynch was still at Wheatland when Forney came out and at the request of Mr. Buchanan stayed to witness the interview, "for" said the president "I am afraid we will have trouble with him."

Forney came, and said he wanted either the organ or in the cabinet as postmaster general. Mr. Buchanan said he could not appoint him in his cabinet nor give him the organ, and Forney returned to Philadelphia. By this time the trouble had got noised about and friends began to inter-

The Legislature was Democratic by one or two majority, and it was proposed that the whole force of the new administration should be exerted on behalf of Forney to succeed Cameron. About Christmas time Forney again went to Lancaster and it was arranged that Mr. Buchanan was to write a strong letter favoring the elec-The letter was written and put in the hands of Maj. Lynch, who went to Harris burg to work the matter up. It failed. Cameron retained his seat in the Senate through the votes of three Democrats whom it was declared he had purchased and Forney was still in a bad shape. As he looked at the inauguration of Buchanar

and read the announcement of his cabinet, who can describe his feelings. The work and devotion of so many years blasted. Compelled to cry content to that which grieved him most. But Forney kept quiet. A purse was raised to start the Philadelphia Press, and promises were made that t should outrival the Washington organ.

The organ business about this time Washington city swarmed with burst. newspaper men who interviewed every prominent man on almost every subject, and telegraphed these views East and West. The great New York dailies were delivered in Washington city at noon on the day of their publication, and it was to them that the people looked for news. The diplomatic slowness of the official organ did not suit. Whilst it was blowing a soft. low feeling whistle to the country to test the popularity of any measure, the New York and other papers were pounding right and left, utterly regardless of what the official organ said under the quiet Mr. Appleton. Forney did his best to assist this feeling and in a few months the organ was dead. Buchanan was surprised at the turn affairs had taken. He began to realize for the first time that his fixed notions of some things were not received as law. The organ business, however, was not alone in his opinion, but up to that time it had been one of the institutions. Who-ever controlled the organ was considered the head of the kitchen cabinet, and they can trot in 3 minutes and under. often regulated important matters, partic ularly, however, the private money transactions of the administration. The public printer, then Cornelius Wendell, was another member. It was the "Divy Department" of the government, and every man who had any genius to turn an honest penny wanted in that crowd. The thing has grown since then, until it blossoms in many of the departments as a separate con-

cern. Forney had resolved on a public break with the administration and watched his chance, which did not come until the Kansas-Nebraska troubles of the Buchanan administration commenced. "Between the acting of a dreadful thing and the first motion, all the interior is like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. The genius and the moral instruments are then in council, and the state of man, like to a little kingdom, suffers then the nature of an insur-

rection. Douglas opened on the administration and Forney echoed his words through the Press. That agitation was virtually and sincerely regretted the separation, for he home.

had as earnestly endeavored to repay Forney. He was greatly blamed by many for his efforts to elect Forney senator, and the letter which he had written was published in his defense. After Buchanan's administration closed the venerable ex-president retired to Wheatland in a much more agitated condition than he had left there four years before. The war was going on, and every fibre of his sympathetic nature was saddened by that dreadful prospect. The estrangements he had met with during the last four years, the deep interest he felt in the welfare, of his country, and the contemplation of the struggle between his former friends and associates, his late cabinet thirsting for one another's lives; Howell Cobb was in the saddle, and Michigan troops were driving into Virginia armed and equipped by Lewis Cass.

Saddened by this prospect, realizing that to be wroth with those we love doth work like madness on the brain," Mr. Buchanan died. The nomination at the same city (Cincinnati) of another Pennsylvanian for the presidency closes a circle of twentyfour years in the life of Forney, and he has celebrated it by declaring for the party, which, during that long period, received his incessant opposition, and which, by a combination of circumstances, has remained out of power. It is said that Forney now acknowledges he did Buchanan wrong in many things, and the behalf is that Buchanan really and truly tried to serve

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

W. D. Washburn has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Minneapolis, Minn., Republicans.

A. Biddle Woods, of Washington, N. J. aged twenty-four, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat. His wife was saved The body was found. In New Brunswick, N. J., James Kinny,

a mason, aged fifty years, fell from the wall of a new shoe factory, a distance of forty feet, and was fatally injured. Colonel Peter McCollough, an influential Wilmington merchant, who always has been a Republican, has decided to support

his old commander, Hancock. Laona Darragh, a little daughter of Ed ward Darragh, of Fourth and Walnut streets, Wilmington, fell into a boiler of boiling water on Tuesday and was so badly scalded that she died yesterday.

Turkey and Greece are both preparing actively for war. Mr. Goschen, the British ambassador, considers that armed force will be necessary to make Turkey yield.

The steam yacht Sprite when opposite Rutherford park, Newark, N. J., run into and sunk a row boat in which were two girls and a boy. The girls were drowned but the boy was rescued. A horse ran away, down the mountain

with Mrs. Alonzo Walker and her granddaughter, going to Keller postoffice, Wy oming county. Both were thrown out and killed by striking their heads on rocks. A twenty-four-hour-old baby, chubby, black eyed, and with a "wealth of black

will survive and be cared for. The murderous mother will be hunted up. Ex-Alderman Poffenberger, a wellknown Altoonian has been arrested for not paying over some \$750, "proceeds of the

hair," found in a Norristown cess-pool

due to S. P. Kipple, which said Poffenberger collected and received." The losses by fire in the five-story brick building No. 81 Water street, New York, are as follows : Cabot, Bowles & Co., jute and matting dealers, \$5,000; Howard C Goodwin, teas, \$3,000; Geo. P. Adrian & Co., spices, \$5,000. The building was

street was damaged \$500. Benjamin H. Bristow, Charles S. Smith, Frederick Kunne and others are named as directors of the inter-state telephone com pany. The lines are to run from Boston to Washington, D. C., passing through the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia. The capital is placed at \$100,000.

damaged \$3.000. Building No. 79 Water

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Lines. The freight train on the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad commenced running on Monday at night instead of daytime as heretofore. This arrangement makes it equally as good if not better for those receiving freight, while it keeps the track clear in the daytime for passenger

trains. A consolidation of Die Lutherische Zeitschrift, a German weekly published by Brobst, Diehl & Co., of Allentown, and Der Lutherische Herold, a German semimonthly, published under the auspices of the New York ministerium, has been effected and will hereafter be published by Brobst, Diehl & Co., under the title of Herold und Zeitschrift.

The Lebanon Daily Times has donned a new suit of type and shows other signs of well-deserved prosperity.

Johnson L. Terry, a respectable colored man of Reading, is suing for a divorce on the grounds of his wife's adultery; she is the sister-in-law of Rev. James S. Payne, ex-president of the republic of Liberia. The wife of Mr. Payne is an older sister to Mrs. Terry. These sisters are natives of Harrisburg and their maiden names were Harris.

George Youtz, superintendent of the Speedwell stock farm, has a bay filly (Purity) foaled May 22, 1876, sired by Middletown, that has trotted a half mile in 1.133, perfectly green, has not been handled of any account until very lately. Henry Bechtel, her trainer, says he thinks she will be able to trot below 2.20 before the season is over. They have also a number of other good ones that can trot fast. among them Middletown Chief, a bay stallion, 4 years old, can trot in 2.40; Middletown Maid, another very promising one, can trot in 2.35; Lady Orange, a beautiful yellow bay, can trot close to 2.30; Middletown King, a fine large sorrel gelding, can get there in 2.35 or better. They have vented it. also a number of 3 and 4 year olds that

The Fifth Ward in Line. A meeting preparatory to the organization of a Hancock and English club was held at Philip Wall's Green Tree hotel last evening. Temporary officers were had in the selection of O. B. Shertzer as president and John S. Beck as secretary, and the following were appointed a committee on permanent organization and battalion officers : John Jeffries, John Free, C. Stieffle, O. Hoffman, S. Dean, B. Meguire, H Simons, H. H. Holton, W. Simons and H. vote: Karer. In the little Fifth, as in all the other wards, there is a spirit or earnest | Shenk and Zecher. and deep-felt enthusiasm for the Cincinnati ticket and she may be relied on for " all there is in it."

Lost for a Short Time.

Yesterday afternoon a little child of Philip Spillman, residing on Poplar street, wandered off from home and was gone for several hours. It was found on Prince really the clearing of the decks for the dreadful war that followed. Buchanan street by Christian Mayer, and was sent LOCAL LEGISLATION.

MIDSUMMER MEETING OF COUNCILS Perspiring Time in Both Branches—Th Mayor Vetoes the Loan Ordinance, is Overridden in Common Council, but Sustained in Select—The Gas Mat-ter Still Unsettled—An Ordinance Extending the Length of Contract Introduced— Tie Widening of North

City councils met statedly in their re pective chambers last evening. Select Council.

ous Street Work-

The following members were present Messrs. Boring, Eberly, Franklin, Judith, Sales, Shenk, Zecher and Evans, presi

The minutes of the previous meetings, special and stated, were read and approved.

Reports of Committees. Mr. Zecher presented the report of the finance committee for June, which was

Mr. Zecher also presented an abstract report of the water committee for June, which was read. It announced the award of the various contracts already published, the exonerations granted by the committee, action authorizing the employ of an assistant for the superintendent at the reservoir, and referred the refunding of certain money to Mr. Hatzfeld.

Mr. Franklin moved that the recommendation in reference to refunding money to Mr. Hatzfeld be acted upon.

Mr. Eberly pointed out the fact that the particulars in the case were not presented to councils in the abstract, which is therefore imperfect, and he moved that it be referred back to the committee. Adopted. City Treasurer's Statement.

Mr. Zecher presented a statement from City Treasurer Welchans, who had not had time to make out his monthly reports, which showed that up to July 1, he had received \$62,581.88 city tax, and from June to July 1, \$986.35 water rents.

Mr. Zecher presented a resolution authorizing the city committee to refund to Miss Frances Kready the water rent paid for 1880 for the premises, 141 East Lemon street, as they had been unoccupied since September, 1879, and she had notified the superintendent of the water works. Adopted. Common council concurred. Police.

A communication from Mayor Mac-Gonigle, announcing that on June 9th he had suspended Officer George Lentz for 60 days for drunkenness on June 7th, and appointed Martin Daily in his place, was read, and the action of the mayer was ap-Lighting the City

An ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the lighting of the city of Lancaster by gas," fixing the time for which the contract shall be made at three years, and the time at which the lamps shall be lighted sale of personal and real estate and debts and extinguished, was presented by Mr. Zecher, read and referred to the lamp committee.

Streets and Finances

The following petitions were presented and referred to the street committee : By Mr. Shenk: for the repair of the crossing and gutters at Rockland and Middle streets.

By Mr. Judith: for gutters on both sides of High street from Strawberry street to the run, a distance of about two squares. By Mr. Franklin: a resolution ordering a gutter to be laid on the east side of South | they had thrown a little more light on the

The report of the street committee for May was taken up and the action of common council in approving the action of the

street committee concurred in. Mr. Franklin called for the report of the special committee appointed two months that the Plum street repairs be proceeded ago to investigate the city treasurer's ac-

Mr. Zecher responded that an attempt had been made to call the committee together, but only two members were present. Since then the treasurer had been so busy that his books had not been in condition for an examination.

Mr. Franklin then moved that the committee be instructed to report at the next meeting of councils. Carried. Mr. Franklin asked if the finance com-

mittee had turned any money into the sinking fund, and, receiving a negative reply, moved that the finance committee be directed to authorize the mayor to draw his warrant for \$12,000, to be placed in the sinking fund. Mr. Zecher said he had no objection to

duties of the finance committee, which they propose to perform, but they were accountable to nobody. They proposed to perform their duties, and report to this body, but he here entered his protest against any such action on the part of councils. Mr. Boring thought that if the president was on the finance committee he would

the resolution, but the law laid down the

consider it an insult if any such motion was passed, intimating as it does that the committee was not competent to perform its duties. Mr. Shenk was not particularly favorable to the motion, but objected to Mr.

mittee was not accountable to councils which created them. Mr. Eberly said he was very glad to see that his friend from the Third ward had made a discovery-that committees are under control of councils. He though the resolution was unnecessary, as the finance committee will direct the mayor to draw

Zecher's statement that the finance com-

Mr. Zecher stated that the committee made preparations last week to attend to the duty, but the mayor's illness pre-

Mr. Franklin said that in the face of

his warant this week.

this statement he would not press his resolution. But the committee are the creatures of councils, and if we pass a resolution ordering them to do this thing they must do it. The Veto Sustained. The message from Mayor MacGonigle

vetoing the ordinance, authorizing the loan of \$15,000 for street purposes was brought over from council, where the ordinance had been passed over the veto. The motion in select council to pass the bill over the veto was defeated by the following Yeas-Messrs. Boring, Franklin, Sales,

with Belgian blocks. Adopted. Common work."

council concurred.

Cormeny, Franklin, Hartley, Hays, Hershey, Johnson, Lichty, McMullen, Sing, Smeych, Snyder, Springer, White, Levergood, president.

The Fire Companies. After the minutes of the last stated and special meetings had been read and approved the roll of committees was called for reports, and Mr. Franklin, chairman of the committee on fire engine and hose companies reported that the several companies comprising the department had filed their respective statements of disbursements of the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 1st ult., and complied with the provisions of the ordinance. Street Work.

Mr. McMullen presented the monthly report of the street committee of which the following is an abstract: Street Committee's Report.

Gutters on East King street, beyond Franklin, not necessary. Repair of Mary street, between Walnut

Crossing on north side of Chestnut street, cross Pine, recommended. Macadamizing Chestnut street, between Charlotte and Mulberry, not recommended.

and Lemon, recommended.

With regard to the culvert or archway on Manor street, over the run at the foot of Dorwart, the committee recommend that the culvert be extended to the house line on the southwest side of the street and the sidewalk extended over. Guttering of Sherman street, west side,

from Chestnut to Marion, recommended. With regard to the work of grading and guttering Plum street, from the Pennsyl vania railroad to the New Holland pike which work was ordered to be done at the May meeting of councils, on the recommendation of the committee, the commit tee now report that having had the work surveyed and advertised for proposals, they find that it will require the cutting down of the hill to the depth of six feet. and cost about \$1,000. The committee asl for further instructions.

The committee report that they have entered into a contract with Messrs. Cunningham & McNicholl for paving North Queen street from Penn square to Orange with Belgian blocks, at a cost of \$2.30 pe square yard; and have also contracted with Messrs Keogh and McManus for macadamizing west Orange street from Charlotte to Pine for \$1,250.

The committee report that to grade the west side of Poplar street, from Strawberry to Filbert, to the width laid down in the city plan, it will be necessary to locate the west gutter within about three feet of the line of the houses and in one instance to cut a small distance into an enclosed ·lot. The committee deem it advisable to have councils take the proper steps to open the street to its full width

Crossings at the corner of Walnut street and Lancaster avenue are recommended. during June was \$1,182.89.

On motion of Mr. Smeych, the recommendations embodied in the report, with the exception of that relating to the work on Plnm street, were adopted, and the committee was ordered to have the work done. Mr. McMullen explained to Mr. Beard,

the committee's motive in referring the court says: Plum street matter back to councils after once having recommended decided to defer beginning the work until Water street from the Reading depot to subject for the benefit of councils, and if that body, in view of the situation as the committee had endeavored to explain it. still saw fit to go ahead with the work, the committee would be very happy to do it. In order to get the matter properly be fore the house, said Mr. Springer, I move

with in the manner indicated by the committee. Mr. Franklin was opposed to doing this work at present. It would require an outlay of between \$1,200 and \$1,700, and the limited amount of money appropriated for only the most necessary work shall be done. The street commissioner, Mr. Trewitz, informed him the other day, that he did not consider the work absolutely nec-

attention. Mr. Franklin thought this a good place to call halt and look to the application of the funds where more needed. Mr. Beard remarked that the gentleman appeared to imagine the location of these law. proposed repairs to be somwhere away off in the country. It is manifest that he hasn't been there for some time, for if he had he would quickly perceive that the street under discussion stood as much in public thoroughfare as some of the highways in the western portion of the city. It is unjust to this quarter of the city which is now asking for these improvements to again deny them after having ordered them not less than four times. As to the street commissioner's intimation, Mr. Beard didn't think it was any of his bus!-

Mr. McMullen said it was true that there was considerable travel over this street. The number of tobacco warehouses that have lately been erected in the locality cause it to be much traversed by large and heavily laden wagons. Moreover, a prominent gentleman of this city, though not specially interested in street contract work, had offered the other day to guarantee the completion of the work for \$500, and to give any amount of security.

Mr. Johnson said he believed this work to be necessary. He also wished to direct the attention of councils to the fact that the streets of the Sixth ward, in which the repairs asked for are situated, has received less attention than any other ward in the city, and within the past ten years 75 per cent less money has been put into it than any other ward.

The question being put, the motion to have the work done was agreed to with several stoutly dissenting voices.

The Mayor Vetoes the Loan Ordinance. Mr. Snyder presented the following message from his honor, the mayor : To the Honorable the Select and Common Coun

cils of the City of Lancaster: GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to your heuk and Zecher.

Nays—Messrs. Evans, Eberly and Judith. izing the issuing of a permanent loan for the payment of all bills contracted by the Mr. Shenk presented a joint resolution, city of Lancaster up to June 1, 1880, for directing the mayor to draw his warrant the laying of Belgian block pavement, for the money due the contractors for pav- macadamizing certain streets in said city,

ture from this ordinance, knowing that the Messrs, Albert, Barnes, Beard, Borger, inconvenience to those to whom they are large portion of the money that has been

due. Nor have I any disposition to deny that the contracts and labor were perform ed in good faith, that the materials charged were properly furnished. My opposition springs from the illegal acts of the committee in ordering work to be done in direct violation of law, and to an amount prohibited by the constitution of the state. That our statute and fundamental laws were almost contemptuously trampled under foot in the execution of the work on Centre square, no one famili: r with the facts will seriously deny. There the report of the finance committee of the city, the only proper authority in deter-mining our city's debt and financial con dition, was disregarded; there the act of 1855, prohibiting the mayor, aldermen and citizens of the city of Lancaster * * ; from making any improvement for the benefit of said city where the cost is over \$300, after the appropriation is exhausted, except by an ordinance, was arbitrarily set aside, and there too the very fundamental safeguard erected in 1873 to estop recklessness in the expenditure of the people's money was, as far as the street committee

At the October, 1879, meeting of councils, before the work on Centre square had been commenced, Mr. Zecher, of the select council, fearing that the city had reached its limit of indebtedness, offered a resolution instructing the finance committee "to inquire into and report at the next meeting of councils the real indebtedness of the city, &c." The finance committee made the following report : "In accordance with resolution of coun-

cils the committee report the following loans made since the adoption of the new constitution together with the amount of debt that can be increased without a vote of the people: Loan of February 4, 1874.\$13,300

had the power, overthrown.

" April 12, 1875.... 10,000 .. " May 5, 1875.....100,000 " Dec. 9,1875..... 30,000 .. " Feb. 7, 1876. 16,000 " " July 10, 1878.... 29,900 " " Aug. 8, 1878..... 20,000

"Assessment on \$11,400,000 at 2 per cent. allowed by act of 1874, P. L., p. 65, \$228,-000; leaving a balance to be borrowed

without a vote of the people of \$8,800. "
The above report was made by the entire finance committee, and stands as the only official statement of the amount of money borrowed since the adoption of the new constitution. The assessments for this year, after the exonerations are deducted, reduces our valuation from \$11,-400,000 to about \$11,300,000, leaving us but about \$7,000 of a margin to go on without recourse to the people. I know there are individual members of councils who hold different views from those of the finance committee signing the above report, but those individual views have not been officially formulated, and do not suffice me as proper data upon which to ba e my official conduct in a matter so import The amount expended on the streets ant as this, and I therefore feel compelled to reject them.

The decision of the supreme court in 27 P. F. Smith, Wheeler et al. vs. the city of Philadelphia, sets at rest the point that the city cannot borrow more than 2 per cent. on its valuation over the indebtedness of our city as it existed on the 1st of January 1874. The following is an extract from the decision of the court in that case. Rein answer to the latter's interrogatory as to ferring to the phraseology of the act, the

"This section is not clearly expressed.

the Yet its true meaning may be gathered work, that when that recommen- with reasonable certainty. The end sought dation was made, some time since, to be attained was clearly a limitation the committee was not fully aware of the upon the debt of municipalities, and seven extent of the proposed repairs. In order, therefore, to escape possible consure in retherefore, to escape possible censure in re- maximum. The fact was, however, known commending work to be done without in- to the convention that at that time the forming councils of its magnitude and debt of the city of Philadelphia, and perprobable cost, the street committee had haps some other municipalities, exceeded seven per centum. In such instances an arbitrary provision that there should be no further increase of the debt might have worked great injury to the stoppage of public works already commenced and essential to the public convenience and welfare. It was therefore provided, that as to such municipalities the debt might be increased three per centum. The main controversy, however, was as to the manner in which such increase should be accomplished. Here again the distinction is preserved between municipalities whose debt is under seven per centum, and those in which it exceeds seven per centum. In the former the municipal authorities may increase the debt from time to time until two per centum has been added, provided the original debt, with the increase does street purposes rendered it proper that street purposes rendered it proper that two per centum has been added there can be no further increase without the vote of the people. To illustrate: The whole debt is not to exceed seven per centum. We will suppose the debt to have been two per centum at the time of the adoption of essary, when so many of the more generally traveled highways in the central porthe constitution. Two per centum may be added by the municipal authorities, making tion of the city are crying aloud for early the debt four per centum. No portion of the remaining three per centum can be added without the assent of the electors of such municipality at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by

I therefore withhold my approval of the

1st. Because the statute laws of this state (acts of 1855 and 1874) were directly violated in the work on Centre square, and it is questionable whether the city is need of repairs and was as valuable as a | bound by the act of its agents unless done according to law; and

> 2d. Because the only competent authority of the city, the finance committee. have officially declared that the city's indebtedness in November last had reached within \$8,800 of the constitutional limit, and this proposed loan will earry the indebtedness beyond the limit allowable under the valuation of last year \$6,200, and bout \$7,000 under the valuation of this. The attention of councils is respectfully

called to Sec. 10, p. 233, P. L. 1874, which reads as follows: "A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before councils shall disclose the fact to the branch of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon. If such interested member shall vote without disclosing his interest in such measure or bill, and the same be carried by his vote, such member shall forfeit his

Very respectfully, JNO. T. MACGONIGLE, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 7, 1880.

On motion of Mr. McMullen the ordiance was read, and then the question being, "Shall this bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the mayor?" Mr. McMullen said he believed his honor the mayor to be perfectly sincere and conscientious in his objections to the ordinance, and he did not for a moment doubt the honesty of the motives which inspired this message. At the same time he was inclined to differ from his conclusions. In the first place, it is not denied that this work was ordered by councils; it was performed in good faith by the contractors to whom it was confided; the city is enjoying the benefit of these improvements. Now, said Mr. honorable bodies without my approval the ordinance entitled "An ordinance author-here and saying to these men, by my work ; you did it according to your promise and we are reaping the enjoyment of it : but we had no right to order you to do ing East King street and Centre Square and for labor, material and general street it; it was against the law, and it is you who must suffer." Even if we did pursue I very reluctantly withhold my signathis course the city would be sued for the money and have to pay, besides Adjourned.

Common Council.

The following members were present:

Adjourned.

The following members were present:

The following members were present: